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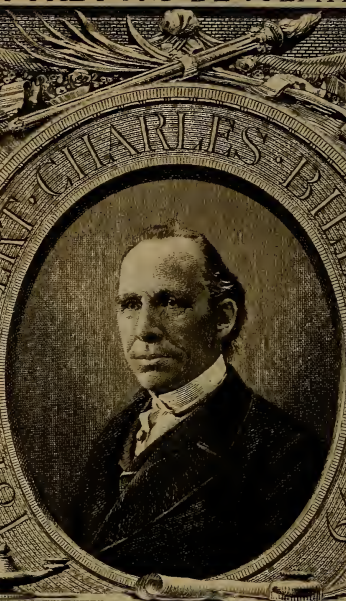

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W. S. Dallas

A

TREATISE OF BUGGS:

SHEWING

When and How they were first brought into *England*. How they are brought into and infect Houses.

Their Nature, several Foods, Times and Manner of Spawning and Propagating in this Climate.

Their great INCREASE accounted for, by Proof of the Numbers each Pair produce in a Season.

REASONS given why all Attempts hitherto made for their Destruction have proved ineffectual.

VULGAR ERRORS concerning them refuted.

That from *September* to *March* is the best Season for their total Destruction, demonstrated by Reason, and proved by Facts.

Concluding with

DIRECTIONS for such as have them not already, how to avoid them; and for those that have them, how to destroy them.

By *JOHN SOUTHALL*,

Maker of the Nonpareil Liquor for destroying *Buggs* and *Nits*, living at the *Green Posts* in the *Green Walk* near *Faulcon-stairs, Southwark*.

The SECOND EDITION.

LONDON: Printed for J. ROBERTS, near the *Oxford-Arms* in *Warwick-Lane*. M.DCC.XXX.

(Price One Shilling.)

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TO

Sir HANS SLOANE, Bart.

First Physician in Ordinary to His MAJESTY; President of the ROYAL SOCIETY, and also of the College of Physicians.

SIR,

YOUR ready Condescension to peruse the following Treatise, and to see the Experiments of my Liquor, both

in regard to its bringing out, and deſtroying Buggs; as alſo that of its no ways ſtaining Furniture; was to me the happy Preſage of your Favour, and Approbation of my Performances.

The Satisfaction of having this Treatiſe and Experiments approv'd by You, the Beſt of Judges, was to me the greateſt Honour I could wiſh for; but the additional one, confer'd by your introducing

cing me to the *Royal Society*, and there having not only their unanimous Approbation, but yours and their Thanks for my Discoveries and Intent of publiſhing them, was beyond my Hopes, and a Pleaſure ſo great, as to be paſt expreſſing; in regard that it diſſipates all my Fears for its Succeſs, and makes me juſtly hope it will meet with a candid Reception from, and be of general Benefit to the Publick.

As

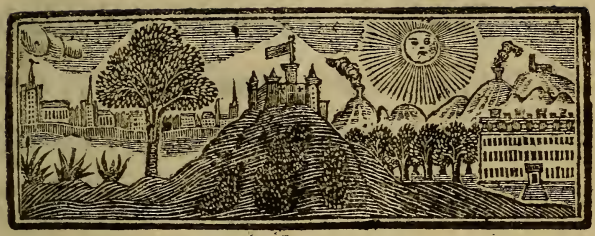
As to your Goodneſs, I muſt aſcribe the happy Proſpect of its proving ſo, Gratitude obliges me in this manner to acknowledge it; and to be,

Sir,

Your Much-Obliged,

And Moſt Obedient Servant,

JOHN SOUTHALL.



THE PREFACE.

BEING diffident of my own Performance, and desirous it should stand or fall by the Opinion of the Best of Judges, was the Motive that induced me to make my Appli-

Application to that very Learned, truly Judicious and commendably Curious Perſon to whom it's dedicated: At the ſame time determining, that if he approv'd of it, I would publiſh it; and if he diſapprov'd, that I would burn it. But it happily meeting his Approbation, it now makes its Appearance in Print: Tho' I muſt in Juſtice to him acknowledge, it could not have ſo done ſo ſoon, nor with ſuch Embelliſhments, had he not only forwarded the Impreſſion, but directed and order'd the Copper-plate. As it has not only his Approbation, but alſo, by his introducing it, the unanimous Concurrent Approbation of (thoſe great Encouragers of things uſeful)

uſeful) the Royal Society; I hope it will not fail of meeting a kind Reception from the Inhabitants in and about this Metropolis; by whom, as ſuch a Treatiſe, &c. was moſt wanted, for their Benefit and Eaſe it was at firſt chiefly deſign'd.

Tho' with ſuch Helps as it now has, I am not without Hopes that it may extend its Qualities to diſtant infected Places.

I ſhould think it a Duty Incumbent on me, and would wait on the Venerable Members of the aforeſaid Society, preſent when my Manuſcript was read, perſonally to return them

my

my Thanks for the Honours conferr'd on me. But as the Names and Places of Abode of moſt are unknown to me, I humbly beg they will accept this Acknowledgement of them, by their

Obliged and Obedient Servant,

JOHN SOUTHALL.

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A

TREATISE

OF

BUGGS.

AS Buggs have been known to be in *England* above ſixty Years, and every Seaſon increaſing ſo upon us, as to become terrible to almoſt every Inhabitant in and about this Metro-

polis, it were greatly to be wiſhed that ſome more learned Perſon than my ſelf, ſtudious for the Good of Human Kind, and the Improvement of natural Knowledge, would have oblig'd the Town with ſome Treatiſe, Diſcourſe or Lecture on that nauſeous venomous Inſect.

But as none ſuch have attempted it, and I have ever ſince my return from *America* made their deſtruction my Profeſſion, and was at firſt much baffled in my Attempts for want, (as I then believ'd, and have ſince found) of truly knowing the Nature of thoſe intolerable Vermin: I determin'd by all means poſſible to try if I could diſcover and find out as much of their Nature, Feeding and Breeding, as might be conducive to my being better able to deſtroy them.

And tho' in attempting it I muſt own I had a View at private Gain,

as

as well as the publick Good; yet I hope my Deſign will appear laudable, and the Event anſwer both Ends.

The late Learned and truly Valuable Dr. *Woodward*, to whom I firſt communicated my Intent, not only approv'd the Deſign, but alſo the Methods which, I told him, I deſign'd to purſue, to attain the deſired Effects: and at the ſame time was ſo good to give me ſome uſeful Hints and Inſtructions, the better to accompliſh an Affair, which he ſaid 'twas his Opinion would be a general Good.

Not to make this Acknowledgement of his kind Aſſiſtance, would be Ingratitude to my dear deceas'd Friend.

As I had his Approbation at the beginning, had he but liv'd till now, I doubt not but the Diſcoveries I have made would have appear'd ſo conſiderable and uſeful, as might have

entitled me to his farther Friendſhip and Aſſiſtance, in methodizing this Treatiſe for Publication.

But depriv'd of him, my firſt and greateſt Encourager, I have ventur'd to let it appear in the beſt Dreſs my Capacity will admit. Should the Stile and my Manner of handling the Subject to be treated of, appear uncouth and diſpleaſe, I hope the Uſefulneſs of it to the Publick will make ſome amends for that Defect.

In treating on theſe Inſects, ſome part of the Diſcourſe may perhaps at firſt View appear ſurprizing, if not incredible to the Readers: But by giving them an account how I attain'd my Knowledge, and by often reiterated Experiments prov'd them to be certain Facts, they will ſoon alter their Opinion; and the whole, I hope, will not only be acceptable, diverting and inſtructive to the Readers,

ders, but alſo of univerſal Benefit to the Inhabitants in and about *London* and *Weſtminſter*.

This Treatiſe being on a Subject as much wanted as any whatever, and the Pains and Trouble I have taken to arrive at my Knowledge herein, having been uncommon; it may be expected by the Curious, that I ſhould give ſome of the Reaſons that firſt induced me to undertake a Diſcovery ſo very difficult to appearance.

It may not therefore be unneceſſary to acquaint ſuch, that in the Year 1726, my Affairs requiring my going to the *Weſt-Indies*, I had not been long there arrived, before, (the Climate not agreeing with my Conſtitution) I fell ſick, had a Complication of the Country Diſtempers, loſt the Uſe of my Limbs, and was given over by the beſt Phyſicians at *Kingſtown* in *Jamaica*.

But,

But, contrary to their Expectation, recovering a little, they advis'd me to ſtay no longer in a Country, ſo prejudicial and dangerous to me, than till I could get Shipping for *England*; and in the mean time deſired that as often as I was able, I would ride out for the Benefit of the Air; which as ſoon as I had Strength enough, I did.

In one of my Journeys meeting with an uncommon Negro, the Hair or (rather) Wooll on his Head, Beard, and Breaſt being as white as Snow, I ſtopt my Horſe to look on him; and he coming, as their way is, to beg a little Tobacco, I gave it, and enquir'd if he had been always ſo white-hair'd. He anſwer'd, no; but Age had made him ſo.

Obſerving that he moved briskly, had no Wrinkles, and all his Teeth, I told him I could not believe him to be very old, at the ſame time deſiring

ſiring to know his Age. His Anſwer was, he knew not himſelf; but this he knew, that he was one of the firſt Slaves brought into that Iſland, after the *Engliſh* had taken it in *Oliver Cromwell*'s time, and was then a great Boy.

By this account I judged, and might reaſonably ſuppoſe him upwards of ninety Years of Age.

Whilſt we were in diſcourſe, he perceiving me often rub and ſcratch, where my Face and Eyes were much ſwelled with Bugg-Bites, asked if Chintſes, (ſo Buggs are by Negroes and ſome others there called) had bit me? On my anſwering, yes; he ſaid, he wonder'd white Men ſhould let them bite; they ſhould do ſomething to kill them, as he did.

This unexpected Expreſſion excited in me a Curioſity to have farther Diſcourſe with him; and on my telling him, that for my part I ſhould

be extreme glad to know how to deſtroy thoſe Diſturbers of my Reſt, and that if he would tell me how, I would give him ſome more Tobacco and a Bit, (a Piece of *Spaniſh* Money, there current at Seven-pence Half-Penny :) On this he agreed to give me a Calibaſh full of Liquor, which he ſaid would certainly do it, following the Directions he gave me.

Poſſeſs'd of this, well pleas'd I went home, and tho' much fatigued, I could not forbear uſing ſome of it before I went to ſleep ; and to my ſurprize, the inſtant I applied it, vaſt Numbers did, (as he had told me they would) come out of their Holes, and die before my face.

Theſe I ſwept up, threw away, and went to Bed, and had much better Reſt than uſual, not being Buggbit then, as I always was before.

But

But what added to my Satisfaction, and further ſurpriz'd me, was, that when I got up I found many more had come out in the Night and were dead.

On this, I conceiv'd ſo great an Opinion of the Goodneſs and Uſefulneſs of this Liquor, that I was reſolved to endeavour, and if poſſible to prevail on him to teach me how to make it; well knowing ſo valuable a Secret was much wanted, and would be highly uſeful, if I lived to return to *England*.

In order to obtain it, I got ſome *Engliſh* Beef, Pork, Biſcuit and Beer, and ſome Tobacco, believing thoſe ſooner than Money or any other thing would procure from the Negro, what I ſo much wanted and deſired.

The next day early I went, and finding my Negro in his Hutt, I asked if he could dreſs me ſome

Victuals. On his replying, yes, if he had it; I open'd my Store-Bags, took out one Piece of Beef, ſome Biſcuits and a Bottle of Beer, taking care at the ſame time he ſhould ſee the reſt. We eat a Biſcuit, drank ſome Beer, and to dreſſing the Beef with ſome Yams out of his Plantation, he eagerly went: all Negroes being greedy of Fleſh, when they can come at it; ſome of them not eating any for many Years together, but live altogether on the Produce of the Earth.

Whilſt he was intent on Cooking and in a good Humour, I took the Opportunity of telling him, I had uſed and ſo well approved of his Liquor, that if he would learn me how to make it, all the Victuals and Tobacco in the Bags, and what Liquor we did not drink whilſt I ſtaid, I would give to him, as a Recompence for the Favour.

At

At firſt he refuſed, believing me (as I found by his diſcourſe) to be a *Creolian*, whom the Negroes in general hate; but upon my convincing him I was an *Engliſhman*, and returning home, the good Chear prevail'd.

After eating together, into the Woods and Savannahs we went, to gather ſuch of the Materials as grew not on his Plantation, or that he had not by him; and returning to his Hutt, to making the Liquor he went.

I remark'd well, and ſet down the Names, Quantities, and his way of making and mixing the Compoſition; which being done, all the Bottles we emptied of Beer were fill'd with the Liquor; with which I return'd to *Kingſtown*, being as well pleas'd with my Diſcovery, as the Negro was with my Preſents.

Having thus obtain'd my moſt material Point, I could not yet for-

bear going every time I rode out, to ſee and diſcourſe my Negro, and never went empty-handed, being deſirous to try if I could diſcover any thing further from him or of him, and how he attain'd the great Knowledge I found he had in the medicinal Virtues of Roots, Plants, &c.

He inform'd me, that during about fifty Years that he was a Slave (in which time ſix of his Maſters had died) he oft wiſh'd for Death, and ſought no means to preſerve Life, and was then ſo infirm, as to be thought by his ſeventh Maſter to be paſt labour; and having been a good and faithful Slave, his ſaid Maſter gave him his Freedom, and the piece of Ground I found him upon, to live on.

That Liberty having render'd Life more agreeable to him, he then ſtudied all means to preſerve it, and having ſome knowledge of things pro-

proper to preſerve as well as ſupport him, he had ever ſince planted, &c. in his Plantation, things proper for Phyſick as well as Food.

And indeed his Ground might be called a Phyſick-Garden, rather than a Proviſion-Plantation; for of the latter he only raiſed enough to ſupport himſelf, of the former to ſupply others as well as himſelf, and frequently made Medicines for his ſick Acquaintance and others with ſucceſs. This Account I had of him from many, as well as from himſelf; which made me entertain ſo good an opinion of his Skill and Fidelity, that I ventur'd to take a Medicine made by him, by the uſe of which I found great Benefit in the reſtoring me to the Uſe of my Limbs.

'Twas owing to his Skill that he had thus preſerv'd himſelf to ſo great an Age; and 'tis my Opinion, he had attain'd to a greater knowledge of

of the phyſical Uſe of the Vegetables of that Country, than any illiterate Perſon ever had done before him.

Believing ſome of the Materials not to be had in *Europe*, I procured of him a quantity, and ſoon after returned to *England*.

On my arrival at *London* in *Auguſt* 1727, I made ſome Liquor to compare with his, (which I found exactly the ſame) whereupon I ſet about deſtroying of Buggs, and found to my Satisfaction, that wherever I apply'd it, it brought out and kill'd 'em all. At length I advertis'd, had great buſineſs, and pleaſed every body, then apprehending no return of the Vermin. But yet, to my ſurprize, tho' I had kill'd all the old ones, young ones ſometimes, in ſome places, would appear.

To my Liquor's being then ſo ſtrong and oleous, that I durſt not venture to liquor the Furniture for

fear of damaging it, I at firſt attributed the coming of thoſe young Buggs.

Whereupon I ſtudied to find an Allay for that Quality; which at length, after many Experiments, and with much difficulty, I found out, and to ſuch a perfection, that I can and do with ſafety liquor the richeſt of Furniture, as well as the Wood-work of Beds; and tho' the ſtaining Quality be taken off, the valuable attractive and deſtructive parts of the Compoſition ſtill retain their full Virtue.

Having gain'd this great Point, I then went on briskly, and deſtroy'd Buggs and Nits in all Beds and Furniture wherever I came: But yet Young Ones from behind Wainſcot and out of Walls would ſometimes afterwards appear, get to the Beds for better quarters and food, and become troubleſome.

This

This much perplex'd me; but theſe unforeſeen and then unknown Difficulties, which might have diſcouraged a leſs enterprizing Genius, prompted me the more to find the Cauſe and Means to overcome them; which I conjectur'd might beſt be done, by finding their Nature and Method of Breeding, Feeding, *&c.*

In order to it, I enquir'd of many Bookſellers, if any Book concerning them had ever been publiſhed; but finding none, I then made it my buſineſs to diſcourſe as many learned, curious, and antient Men as I poſſibly could, concerning them; but all that ever I could gather from either, was the following Account, how and when they were firſt known to be brought and to breed in *England.*

Viz. " That ſoon after the Fire of " *London*, in ſome of the new-built " Houſes they were obſerv'd to ap- " pear, and were never noted to " have

" have been ſeen in the old, tho' " they were then ſo few, as to be " little taken notice of; yet as they " were only ſeen in Firr-Timber, " 'twas conjectur'd they were then " firſt brought to *England* in them; " of which moſt of the new Houſes " were partly built, inſtead of the " good Oak deſtroy'd in the old."

In the above Account of their firſt coming, Eſquire *Pitfield* and Mr. *White*, a Chymiſt, Men of great Probity and Curioſity, agreed.

And as the Sap of Deal is one of their beloved Foods, this probably might be the firſt way they were brought. How they are ſtill brought, I ſhall ſpeak to more fully hereafter, in my Inſtructions to avoid them.

Finding no ſatisfactory Account of their Nature, Breeding, and Feeding, to be come at from others, I was reſolved aſſiduouſly to ſet about and try all poſſible ways to attain it

myſelf. My firſt Step was to purchaſe and try Microſcopes, and all ſuch Helps as could be got, and to deviſe ſuch others as might contribute thereto; by which I am enabled to give you the following Deſcriptions of Buggs, &c. which the better to illuſtrate, is annexed from a Copper-Plate, curiouſly engraven by the famous Mr. *Vandergucht*, the different Species and Sizes of Buggs, as well as one correctly and finely magnified.

I was not ſo fond of my own Performance, as to think my Treatiſe merited ſo great an Ornament. But as the Learned and Judicious Sir HANS SLOANE had done me the Honour to peruſe and approve of my Manuſcript, and thought it worthy thereof, and alſo deſired and directed the doing the ſaid Plate by ſo good a Hand; I ſhould have been wanting to myſelf, had I not, in deference

ference and reſpect to his Opinion and Requeſt, annex'd the ſame.

A Bugg's Body is ſhaped and ſhelled, and the Shell as tranſparent and finely ſtriped as the moſt beautiful amphibious Turtle; has ſix Legs moſt exactly ſhaped, jointed and briſtled as the Legs of a Crab. Its Neck and Head much reſembles a Toad's. On its Head are three Horns picqued and briſtled; and at the end of their Noſe they have a Sting ſharper and much ſmaller than a Bee's. The Uſe of their Horns is in Fight to aſſail their Enemies, or defend themſelves. With the Sting they penetrate and wound our Skins, and then (tho' the Wound is ſo ſmall as to be almoſt imperceptible) they thence by Suction extract their moſt delicious Food, our Blood. This Sucking the Wound ſo given, is what we improperly call biting us.

By often nightly watching and daily obſerving them with the beſt of Helps, having diſcover'd Males from Females, I determin'd, and then did put up a Pair in a Glaſs, as believing that to keep them the Year round, would be the only and beſt way to find the Nature of their breeding, feeding, *&c.* and be a means to diſcover what had occaſion'd the Difficulties I had met with in my Endeavours and Practice of deſtroying them.

As the Thought was *à propos*, and the Event having anſwer'd Expectation, I ſhall now inform you of my Obſervations and Diſcoveries thereby made.

As I put up the Pair aforeſaid, ſo did I another Pair that day Fortnight, and ſo every Fortnight for eighteen Months, did I put up others, with various Foods.

The

The firſt, ſecond, third, and fourth Pair lived, but did not preſently breed, it not being then their Seaſon of ſo doing: But in about ten Days after I put up the fifth Pair, they all ſpawn'd much about the time of each other; and in about three Weeks the Spawn came to life.

Of the Spawn and different Gradations of Buggs, I ſhall now give you an exact Account.

The Eggs or Nits are white, and having when ſpawn'd a clammy glutinous Subſtance, they ſtick to any thing ſpawn'd upon, and by Heat come to Maturity and Life. The Eggs are oval, and as ſmall as the ſmalleſt Maw-ſeed.

Buggs of one day old, are white as Milk.

At three days old, are Cream-colour'd.

At one Week old, are Straw-colour'd.

At two Weeks, are of the ſame Colour, with a red Liſt down the Back.

At three Weeks, Liſt Copper Colour.

At four Weeks, Liſt Browner.

At five Weeks, Liſt deeper Brown.

At ſix Weeks, the Sides brown, and the Liſt hardly diſcernible.

At ſeven Weeks, they come to be of their proper Colour, all over brown.

At eight Weeks, they grow bigger.

Nine Weeks, Ditto.

Ten Weeks, Ditto.

At eleven Weeks, they are full grown.

Vide the Plate done from *Europeans* bred: under which is a ſingle one longer and larger, than our

our full-grown, being a full-grown *American* bred. 'Tis needleſs to give the Gradations of that Species, becauſe when they ſpawn and breed here, the Young degenerate, and are of the *European* Size.

As I wrote down the Time I put up all Pairs for breeding, and alſo the Times they ſpawn'd, and obſerv'd and ſet down the Numbers they generally ſpawn'd; I found by my account of above forty Pair ſo put up with various Foods, not only their beſt-beloved Foods, but alſo their Method of Breeding; of which, to render my Obſervations of publick Service, I ſhall give you an account.

Viz. Their beloved Foods are Blood, dry'd Paſte, Size, Deal, Beach, Oſier, and ſome other Woods, the Sap of which they ſuck; and on any one of theſe will they live the Year round.

Oak,

Oak, Walnut, Cedar and Mahogoney they will not feed upon; all Pairs I put up with thoſe Woods for Food, having been ſoon ſtarved to death.

Wild Buggs are watchful and cunning, and tho' timorous of us, yet in fight one with another, are very fierce; I having often ſeen ſome (that I brought up from a day old, always inur'd to Light and Company) fight as eagerly as Dogs or Cocks, and ſometimes one or both have died on the Spot. From thoſe ſo brought up tame, I made the greateſt Diſcoveries.

They are hot in Nature, generate often, and ſhoot their Spawn all at once, and then leave it, as Fiſh do.

They generally ſpawn about fifty at a time, of which Spawn about forty odd in about three Weeks time uſually, (but ſometimes two or three days more or leſs, according as the Weather

Weather proves more or leſs hot) come to life; the Reſidue proving addle, as do often the Eggs of Hens, &c.

Thus they ſpawn four times in a Seaſon; *viz.* in *March*, *May*, *July*, and *September*: by which 'tis apparent to a Demonſtration, that from every Pair that lives out the Seaſon, about two hundred Eggs or Nits are produc'd; and that out of them, one hundred and ſixty, or one hundred and ſeventy, come to Life and Perfection.

Some of the firſt Breed I have known to ſpawn the ſame Seaſon they were hatched; but ſo few in Quantity, and thoſe ſo weakly, that the Winter killed them.

I have alſo obſerved that in Rooms where conſtant Fires have been kept Night and Day, they have been ſo brisk and ſtout as to ſpawn in the Depth of Winter: but of all the

Spawn I ever ſaw between *September* and *March*, not one ever came to Life.

This plainly evinces, that Natural Heat only produces Life in the Spawn, and that Artificial cannot.

Thus having ſhewn plainly the Number each Pair annually produce, I hope their great Increaſe is ſo ſufficiently accounted for, that it need no more be wonder'd at.

And having alſo ſhewn their ſeven Months Seaſon of Breeding, if 'tis admitted, as I think 'tis plainly apparent, that in the other five Months, *viz.* from *September* to *March*, when there is no ſuch thing as Spawn but what is addle, and conſequently cannot come to Maturity; it then naturally follows, that the Winter is the beſt Seaſon for their total Deſtruction: which I ſhall make more

more fully appear preſently, but muſt firſt refute two vulgar Errors.

The firſt is, That many People imagine they are dead in Winter. This is a Notion ſo abſurd, that it would hardly be worth mentioning, had I not by Experience found it had prevail'd with many People of Senſe and Learning, as well as the Vulgar and Illiterate. The many Experiments by me ſhown at the Hoſpitals in the hardeſt Froſts laſt Winter, and in the Houſes of the Nobility and Gentry, and to Sir HANS SLOANE the 30th of *December* 1729, will, I hope, be deem'd a ſufficient Refutation of that Error: For in the coldeſt Seaſons the Application of my Liquor with a Feather only, made the Vermin bolt out of their Holes, and die before their faces.

This they will do all the Year round in the coldeſt or hotteſt Wea-

ther. And I have ſeen, and do aſſert, they do bite in the cold as well as hot Seaſons : but as our Blood is not ſo apt to inflame in Winter as in Summer, their Bites make but little Impreſſion, and are conſequently the leſs regarded.

The ſeeond and moſt prevailing Error is, That Buggs bite ſome Perſons, and not others : When in Reality they bite every Human Body that comes in their way ; and this I will undertake plainly to demonſtrate by Reaſon.

It is generally obſerv'd and granted, that a Perſon under an ill Habit of Body, if he receives a ſmall Cut or Wound, ſo ſlight as to be at firſt thought a Trifle, ſuch Perſon's Wound by reaſon of ſuch ill Habit ſhall be attended with Inflammations and other dangerous Symptons, and be longer under Cure than Wounds, which when firſt receiv'd were larger,

larger, and conſequently thought more dangerous. Theſe Wounds ſhall be immediately healed on Perſons in good Habit of Body, ſuch good Habit preventing any Inflammations.

And as Fevers, and Swellings attending and prolonging the Cure of Fractures, are accounted for the ſame way; why may it not by the ſame parity of Reaſon be admitted, that the Bite or Wound of a Bugg ſhould ſwell and inflame ſuch only whoſe Blood is out of order; and tho' they do bite, cauſe no Inflammations on any in right order of Blood?

The beſt Reaſon which can be given in ſupport of this Error, is, That where two Perſons lie in one Bed, one ſhall be apparently bit, the other not.

Buggs indeed, where there are two Sorts, may feed moſt on that Blood which beſt pleaſes their Palate; but

but that they do taſte the other alſo, to me is apparent: And whenever that Bedfellow who is moſt liked by Buggs ſhall lie from home, the other will ſo ſenſibly feel the effects to be as above, that they will no longer think themſelves bite-free.

Of this I am ſenſible, that I daily am bit when practiſing and at work in my Buſineſs, deſtroying them; and as they never ſwell me but when out of order, from thence I infer, that not only myſelf, but all ſuch who are among Buggs, and do not ſwell with their Bites, are certainly in good Habit of Body. But to return to my Subject.

Having ſhewn that they not only live in Winter, but aſſerted that to be the beſt Seaſon for their total Deſtruction, I muſt further obſerve, that few People caring to trouble themſelves about Buggs but when they themſelves are troubled by them,

having confin'd the Attempts for their Deſtruction chiefly to the Breeding-Seaſon, has been the ſole Reaſon why the beſt Efforts for their Deſtruction have fail'd.

I do admit innumerable Quantities have been deſtroy'd, and much good has and may be done in Summer: but ſhould every old Bugg then be deſtroy'd, you are yet not ſafe; for the Nits behind Wainſcot and in Walls, which cannot be come at, will by heat come to life, and your work is partly to be done over again.

Whereas, on the contrary, if cleared out of Spawning-time, there is a certainty, as there is then no Nits, that their Offspring cannot plague you thereafter.

'Tis for this Reaſon I warrant what I do in Winter; which I cannot pretend to do in Summer.

In Summer indeed I do deſtroy all Buggs and Nits too in Beds and their Furniture, but Buggs only behind Wainſcot and in Walls: for tho' my Liquor has an attractive as well as the deſtructive Quality, and thereby does bring out and deſtroy every live Bugg; yet their Nits being inanimate, cannot come to the Liquor, nor the Liquor at them. Such Nits therefore will come to life by heat, and quit the Walls and Wainſcot for better Quarters and Food in the Bed, and ſo become troubleſome to you.

Having thus given, I hope, a ſatisfactory Account of this nauſeous, venomous Vermin, I ſhall proceed to ſhew how they are daily brought to *England*, and into Houſes commonly; then give ſome neceſſary Cautions how to avoid them, and Directions how to deſtroy them.

As

As theſe Inſects abound in all foreign Parts, eſpecially in hotter Climates more than they do here; 'tis on that account all Trading Ships are ſo over-run with them, that hardly any one thing, if examin'd, will be found free.

And as by Shipping they were doubtleſs firſt brought to *England*, ſo are they now daily brought. This to me is apparent, becauſe not one Sea-Port in *England* is free; whereas in Inland-Towns, Buggs are hardly known.

This Metropolis therefore, as having the greateſt Number of Shipping, has had the greateſt Number imported, and conſequently bred in it.

You that are free, and would avoid a foreign Supply in your Houſes, examine well all things from on board Ships before you admit them into Lodging-Rooms. Cheſts and Casks, Linnens, and Paper, being

ſtiffen'd with Paſte, afford them Food, and are conſequently moſt dangerous.

If you have occaſion to change Servants, let their Boxes, Trunks, &c. be well examin'd before carried into your Rooms, leſt their coming from infected Houſes ſhould prove dangerous to yours.

Examine well all Furniture that comes in, before you ſet it up, Beds eſpecially; which I recommend ſhould be plain, and as free from Wood-work as poſſible, and made to draw out, that the Wainſcot and Walls may be better come at, to clear them from Buggs and Dirt.

Deal Head-Boards, and Head-Cloths lined with Deal, or Rails of that Wood, avoid.

Alſo Beach-Bedſteds, for all ſuch afford them much Harbour and Food.

If for Ornament you uſe Lace, let it be ſewed, not paſted on, for Paſte they love much.

Oak-Bedſteds, and plain Wainſcot Head-Boards, and Teſter-Rails of that Wood, allow them the leaſt Harbour, and no Food; ſuch therefore I recommend.

If you put out your Linnen to waſh, let no Waſher-woman's Basket be brought into your Houſes; for they often prove as dangerous to thoſe that have no Buggs, as Cradles, and Bugg-Traps made of the ſame Wood, often do to thoſe that have them: for the Wood they are made of, affords them much Convenience of Harbour, and great Nouriſhment.

Upholſterers are often blamed in Bugg-Affairs; the only Fault I can lay to their Charge, is their Folly, or rather Inadvertency, in ſuffering old Furniture, when they have taken it down, becauſe it was buggy, to be

brought into their Shops or Houſes, among new and free Furniture, to infect them.

Builders are more blameable than they: for in Houſes built for Sale, old Wainſcot-Doors, Chimney-Pieces, *&c.* are oft put up for Cheapneſs, painted over, and paſs for new; thus the Houſes in *Hanover* and *Groſvenor-Squares*, *&c.* were ſupplied before inhabited.

In taking of Houſes, new or old, and in buying Bedſteds, Furniture, *&c.* examine carefully if you can find Bugg-marks. If you find ſuch, though you ſee not the Vermin, you may aſſure yourſelf they are nevertheleſs infected.

To ſuch as have, and would deſtroy them, I ſhall now proceed to give full Directions. In order to do it effectually, and to leſſen your trouble, the firſt neceſſary thing to be known, is their Marks. Buggs,

Buggs, tho' nafty to us, are ſo cleanly to themſelves, that they quit their places of Harbour to come out and dung, and their Excrements leave a Mark or Stain like that of a Fly, but ſomewhat blacker; and wherever you ſee ſuch Marks, if on Wood, look for the neareſt Creviſe, Knot, or Streak; if on Walls, for the neareſt Crack or Hole; if on Furniture, for the neareſt Seam, Lace, Tape, or Fold, and there aſſuredly are the Vermin, and there apply the Remedy.

In Winter-time, few, if any, are to be found by day-light in the Furniture of a Bed; but in the Wood-work, Wainſcot, or Walls only.

In the Summer they are all over, and every Lace, Tape, Seam and Fold muſt be examin'd, as well as the Creviſes, Joints, and Carving in the Wood-work, for the Marks, and the Remedy applied accordingly.

In

In Winter-time, though they lie in pretty close Quarters, yet are they easily destroy'd with any thing that will attract or entice them to it.

If no such thing you have, give me leave to recommend my Liquor; on the Application of which, at all Seasons of the Year, they will come out, and immediately die before your Face.

In Summer they lie in more open Quarters, and spread, and then are not in any measure to be reduced, but by such Liquors as you may safely touch the Furniture with all over: if none such you have, you may depend that mine will not stain or any way hurt the richest Velvet, Silk, or Stuff, not even Scarlet, which almost every thing else will do.

On account of these excellent Qualifications, the Liquor has its Name of *Nonpareil*; and of this, if minded to do it yourself, you may have a

Bottle

Bottle for 2 *s.* ſufficient for a common Bed, with plain Directions how to uſe it effectually.

If the Trouble of doing it your ſelves be diſagreeable to you, you may have it expeditiouſly done by me or my Servants, and your Beds, or ſuch Part as is neceſſary, taken down and put up again in full as good, if not better Order, than they were before, and alter'd, (if I ſee Opportunity or Occaſion) and made to draw out, on my uſual eaſy Terms.

As I have occaſionally mention'd what Sort of Beds I would have you avoid, give me leave to add and aſſure you, that Beds may be made full as warm as uſual, and very ornamental, and yet be ſo very handy, as that any one of your own Servants might take all down and clear them of Buggs, Dirt, and Duſt, and put them up again in a quarter of an Hour;

Hour; and to this Faſhion moſt Beds may be alter'd, ſeveral Perſons having lately done ſo by my Directions to their very great Satisfaction.

Thoſe that have a mind to have new Beds thus made, or old ones alter'd, are to obſerve, That the Head-poſts of the Bedſted are to be no higher than juſt to ſupport a Wainſcot Head-board, the Teſter-lath ſupports the Rod as uſual; in the Rail are to be nine Holes drilled in, but not quite thro'; the two at the Head, to take off and hang on, (at Pleaſure,) two Upholders drove into the Wainſcot or Wall; in the other ſeven, thro' Eye-let Holes, at proper Diſtances in the Teſter-cloth, are to be ſeven Balls or carved Branches to keep the Teſter-Cloth tight; to which the Head-cloth, and inſide and outſide Vallens are to be fixed: ſo that by taking the

Lath of the Upholders, and taking out the Balls, they all come off together ; and thus made, may be commodiouſly and immediately clear'd, clean'd, and put up again, to faſten on the Head-board: And keep your Head-cloth down tight in its Place and Form. You have Hooks and Eyes to take on and off at Pleaſure.

PErſons wanting to be clear'd and kept free of thoſe nauſeous venomous Vermin, ſhall be attended by the Author on the following Terms, *viz.*

To clear a Bed-ſted with Moulding-Teſter, Wood Head-Cloth, Head-board and its Furniture, 10 *s.* 6 *d.*

Bed-ſteds with ſingle-rais'd Teſter, Moulding, Head-Cloth, Board

and Furniture, or Chair-beds and Furniture, 8 *s.* each.

Bed-ſteds with ditto Teſter, plain Head-cloth, cover'd Head-board and Furniture; and Field-beds and Furniture, at 7 *s.* each.

Four-poſt Bed-ſteds, or Canopy-beds, with plain Furniture, 6 *s.* each.

Preſs-beds, Cheſt of Drawers Beds and Bed-ſteds, without Furniture, 5 *s.* each.

Wainſcot Walls, Hangings, *&c.* behind and near the Bed-ſted are clear'd with the Beds at the above Prices: but if ſpread all over the Room and Furniture, then an additional Price is expected.

For Expedition and Safety, and to prevent Trouble to his Cuſtomers, or Impoſitions on them or himſelf, the Author takes his own Servants with him, to take down and put up ſuch Parts of Beds, Wainſcot, Hangings, &c. as he finds neceſſary; and always puts them up in full as good, if not better Order, than he finds them. Of his Servants he has good Security, and will be anſwerable to his Cuſtomers, for their Fidelity.

N. B. If he any ways damages the Furniture, he will pay for the ſame.

Perſons about taking Houſes, Lodgings, or buying Furniture, paying for Surveying, ſhall be at-

 tended,

tended, and at first View be justly and truly inform'd if the Premisses be Buggy, or free from Buggs, by

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